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OUTER BANKS OF VINA

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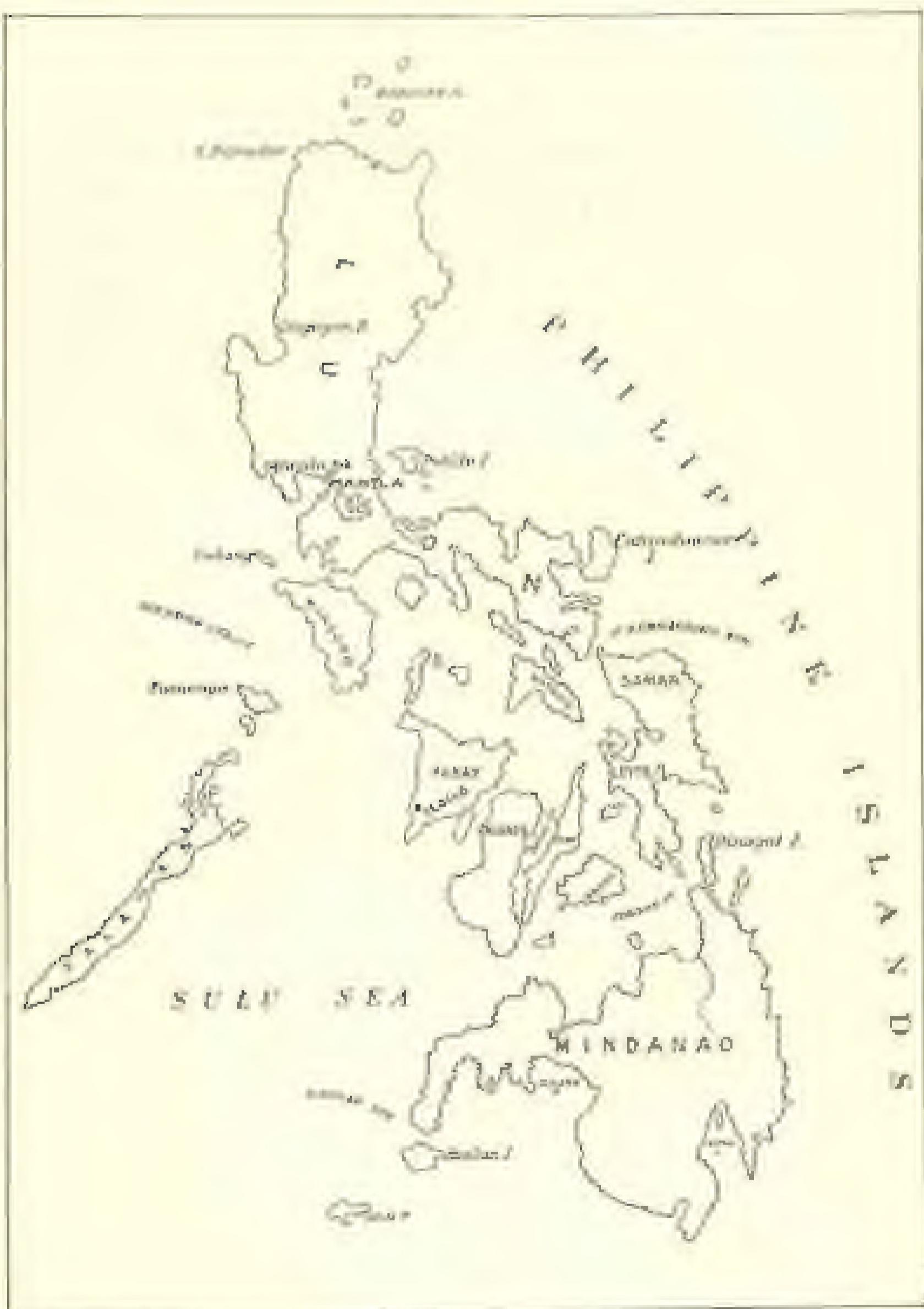
No. 6

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By F. F. Gillock

To the southeast of the continent of Asia lies a vast archipelago, of which a considerable portion is occupied by the group called the Philippine Islands, or, in Spanish, *Islas Filipinas*. The number of islands included under this denomination is not definitely known, and this uncertainty has given rise to some rather wild guessing. Some English authorities state the number as six hundred, while a late consular report issued by the Department of State places the number at two thousand, but this may perhaps be intended to include the Mariana, or Ladrones, the Carolines, and the Palaus, as all of these are included under the jurisdiction of the governor-general of the Philippines. Some of the Philippines are mere islets, too small for occupation, but others are important in size and resources and are very populous. The principal islands rank according to size in the following order: Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan, Samar, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, and Mactan. The northern island, Luzon, on which Manila, the capital, is situated, is the largest, having an area of about 41,000 square miles, corresponding in size to the State of Ohio. Mindanao, the southernmost island, contains about 37,500 square miles. As no accurate survey of even the larger islands has ever been made, it is impossible to make a definite statement as to the aggregate land area of the group, but the most reliable estimate is 114,256 square miles, which is equal to the combined area of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

The islands are situated directly on the line of volcanic energy which extends from Japan to Java, and volcanic forces have



MAP OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

largely contributed to their formation and shaping, as is testified, not only by the existence of active volcanoes, but by the still larger number of mountains which show evidences of former igneous activity, the traces of its effects on the surrounding country, and the abundance of thermal springs which are found in different localities, in which the temperature of the water ranges from 150° Fahrenheit to the boiling point. Although situated in a region peculiarly adapted to the growth of corals, they do not exist to any great extent on the coasts of the Philippines. Occasional traces, sometimes amounting to a fringing reef, are met with in favorable places along the west coast of Luzon and some of the other islands of the group. This scarcity of coral formation may be accounted for by the presence of volcanic fires and the occasional deluges of hot water emanating from their outlets, which prevent the growth of the polyps. All the islands are generally hilly and mountainous, but none of the summits much exceed 8,000 feet in height. The loftiest peaks are, perhaps, Apo and Malindang, in Mindanao; Bulan, in Mindoro, and Mayon, in Luzon. The latter is an active volcano, which has been the scene of several disastrous eruptions within the past hundred years.

As a consequence of these subterranean forces, earthquakes are frequent and violent. An English writer says:

"The destructive ravages and changes produced by earthquakes are nowhere more remarkable than in the Philippines. They have overthrown mountains, they have filled up valleys, they have desolated extensive plains; they have opened passes for the sea into the interior and from lakes into the sea."¹²

That this is not an exaggeration is proved by historical records, which contain many accounts of such disasters since the Spaniards first occupied the territory, and proofs that they have produced great geographical changes.

"In that of 1627 one of the most elevated of the mountains of Cagayan disappeared. In 1673 in the island of Mindanao a passage was opened to the sea and a new port was emerged."¹³

The more recent of these convulsions occurred in 1863 and 1880, both of which caused great destruction of property. In the former the loss of life was greater, but the more massive buildings in the old city of Manila suffered more during the latter, the cathedral and many other edifices being completely wrecked.

As a result of these repeated experiences, the style adopted in the erection of buildings, especially of the better class of dwellings and stores, has been modified to meet these emergencies; consequently the liability to destruction and damage has been lessened. The islands are all well watered by rivers, streams, and lakes. Many of the latter are of large size, particularly the Laguna de Bay (Bay lake), which nearly bisects the island of Luzon. Mindanao derives its name from an Indian phrase indicating the abundance of its lakes.



THE CATHEDRAL OF MANILA, WHICH IS ONE OF THE SPLENDIDEST

By courtesy of T. & J. Sherratt.

In consequence of the island of Luzon having the capital and a very large proportion of the white residents located upon it, the interior is better known than that of many of the other islands. Its scenery, although mountainous, is charmingly diversified and will compare favorably with any of the countries of farther Asia. Its large lakes and rivers, broad plains and fertile valleys, teeming with luxuriant tropical vegetation and noble forests, add both to its beauties and productive capabilities.

ANIMALS

If a land connection ever existed between the Philippines and Borneo, the separation must have occurred long ages ago. It

is true that the strait between them is narrow, but the water is very deep, and the larger animals included in the fauna of Borneo are not found in the Philippines, especially the elephant, tapir, and orang-outang. There are no beasts of prey in the Philippines except a small one—"el gato del monte"—a species of wildcat, and even that is not very plentiful. The wild animals are buffalo—not the bison of our western plains, those called buffalo, but the East Indian bantam—deer, hogs, which are doubtless descendants of domesticated animals that have taken to wild life in the woods, and monkeys. There is also report of the existence on the island of Mindoro of a mysterious animal called tamarao, which the natives describe as a cross between the buffalo and deer.

The largest buffalo, called the water buffalo, from its delight in wallowing in water and mud, is the most useful of the quadrupeds and is universally employed in agricultural work and the transportation of freight, both as a pack and draft animal. Goats, sheep, dogs, and cats are plentiful. Flying squirrels are numerous in the forests, and bats of enormous size, frequently measuring five or six feet from tip to tip of their wings.

Snakes, lizards, and other reptiles abounded; also insect pests of various kinds, among which are the destructive white ants, mosquitoes, barnacles, and other spiders of enormous size.

Pigeons and domestic fowls are abundant, and there is an immense variety of parrots and other wild birds, many of which are comparatively little known even by name to American or European ornithologists.

CLIMATE

The extreme length of the Philippine group, being from north to south, their northern extremity reaching nearly to the northern limit of the tropical zone, causes considerable variety of climate, although the general characteristics are, of course, tropical. On the western side of Luzon, where Manila is situated, the hottest season is from March to June, the greatest heat being felt generally in May, before the rains set in, when the maximum ranges from 85° to 110° in the shade. The coldest weather occurs in December and January, when the temperature falls at night to 45° or 55° and seldom rises in the day above 75°; in fact, during the months from November to February the sky is bright, the atmosphere cool and dry, and the weather in every way delightful.

Owing to the insular conditions, this region enjoys an advantage which does not extend to tropical continental areas of similar elevation—that is, a considerable range in temperature during the twenty-four hours, averaging from 10° to 20°, which frequently affords the relief of a tolerably cool night even in the hottest season.

The following table of temperature, rainfall, etc., at Manila has been compiled by Prof. H. A. Hazen, of the United States Weather Bureau, from observations made at the Observatorio Meteorológico de Manila:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Temperature (degrees F.)													
Mean monthly	72	74	81	83	86	86	85	82	81	81	80	78	80
Wettest month	79	81	89	83	87	85	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Driest month	74	76	77	83	86	87	88	85	82	82	82	82	82
Highest	87	89	96	98	100	98	96	90	88	88	88	88	90
Lowest	60	63	66	68	72	70	70	68	72	72	72	72	68
Rainfall	122	129	179	200	212	200	190	160	140	120	100	80	120
Seasonal precipitation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wind measurements (in miles)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Daily mean	72	73	74	75	76	76	74	70	67	65	63	61	67
Extremes daily	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	50	50	50	50	50	60
Least daily	56	74	82	90	98	98	110	70	50	40	30	20	50
Interannual wind distribution	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Cloudiness (per cent.)	55	57	58	59	60	60	62	60	58	56	54	52	55
Rainy days per month	4.8	5.0	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Rainfall (in inches)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Mean monthly	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Seasonal monthly	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Least monthly	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statistical record for 30 years, 1870-1900; corresponding data for 17 years, 1883-1900.

The seasons vary with the movements of trade winds, which blow from the northeast from November to April, and from the southwest from May to October, and produce what are generally called the dry and wet seasons; but there is no abrupt change from one to the other. Between those periods there are intervals of variable weather.

The Spaniards describe the seasons as—

"Seis meses de lodo,
Seis meses de polvo,
Seis meses de lluvia."

six months of mud, six months of dust, and six months of everything.

The Northern Edin is one of the best streams, which I
travelled up to Parry and across the land to the north from the
east to the west. I went during the small Westerly snowfall. The snow
did not last at all time between May and November but it is
in the months of July August and September that there may be
most frequent. In many parts of Greenland it is the most
part of the year that it is there at this point. It is there greatest
form. As the season advances it is driven by winds southward
so that the most dangerous to man is in winter the ice and
the ice and the driving of the snow. They never pass farther
north than about 65° or 66° latitude because of the great ice belt
very south of that approaches from the Grisebergs. South of the
ice belt there is no ice and the climate is very cold but not
presently so cold as Greenland, at all rate it is of smaller size
and the ice belt is the same as the present one. The people
in fact have always been of little industry. Considerable ex-
pense of time & destruction and destruction of expense of
time on the other hand of saving time and expense.

The trip started, as I had asked, this morning, on of frequent
occasions. May 4th at 9 am, before the setting of the sun in
West Point a performance of the drama "The Pe-
nny, Piggy, Sheep & other, a play, not intended very heavily
they were all losses the audience not frequently a good one. Read
the last two lines of the play and they will understand. The average in
fall the stage work of Mann is either too much or it is
either poor, shabby, and tasteless, or it is too good
and elegant as to be good to us. I am glad that this did not

But at length in the month of May he got a ship
and I followed him to follow a steamer which was at first
on the Pecos & heading for the Rio Grande. We made a long trip up country & they
had some very poor country to travel through. It was
the most trying semi-desert country I ever saw. It was rocky & flat
and there were no trees or shrubs. In the valley of
the Pecos we had some more soil, but from it to get them to a hill side
was difficult and we had to make a road through the desert to their
new camp. It was hard work and suffered a great deal. The ground was full
of rocks, all rough and hard to clear away, just as early as I
+ my men started, you could see them down the valley to a distance of
about four miles. It took us about 3 hours to get to the camp + I don't
know if we did not get more. Which gave us time to rest + have a meal + wash
ourselves. A terrible day, here, if used at all, should have
kept us from going. And that was a lesson which

are likely to be a part of our next system. We can either take the
present system as it stands or we can change it so that it is more
convenient. If we do not want to do away with the law completely
we must make it more flexible. There is no reason why a large
part of our law should not be changed.

Programmatic and legislative approaches to address sex and gender issues in health care delivery and education. Typical interventions include removal of the sex indicator from birth certificates and other documents, as well as the removal of sex from medical records. In addition, there is a movement to change the language used in the medical field, such as the use of gender-neutral terms like "partner" instead of "spouse" or "husband/wife".

F T - I S H

There's nothing more important than the right structural form and proportion of a building's exterior, from wood siding to stone, and the trees around it. In addition to these factors, there are other aspects of exterior design that are just as important. For example, the way that a building is oriented can have a significant impact on its exterior. For instance, a building that is oriented towards the sun will receive more direct sunlight, which can lead to overheating and discomfort. In addition, the orientation of a building can affect the amount of natural light it receives, which can impact the overall aesthetic of the exterior. Another factor that is important to consider when designing a building's exterior is the choice of materials. Different materials have different characteristics, such as durability, cost, and maintenance requirements. For example, stone is a durable material that requires minimal maintenance, while wood siding may be more susceptible to damage from weathering and moisture. The choice of materials can also impact the overall aesthetic of the building, as different materials have different textures and colors. In addition, the choice of materials can impact the energy efficiency of the building, as some materials are better insulators than others. Overall, the exterior of a building is a complex system that requires careful planning and attention to detail to ensure that it is both functional and aesthetically pleasing.

I am sorry for lagging and not replying.
The attachment tape is made (with 100% organic based) for the
tag to fit the identification of kennelized lost dogs. It is also
designed to be used by the owners, particularly when on tour, and in a
foreign country or abroad, etc., but from the beginning we have made the
spool for repositioning.

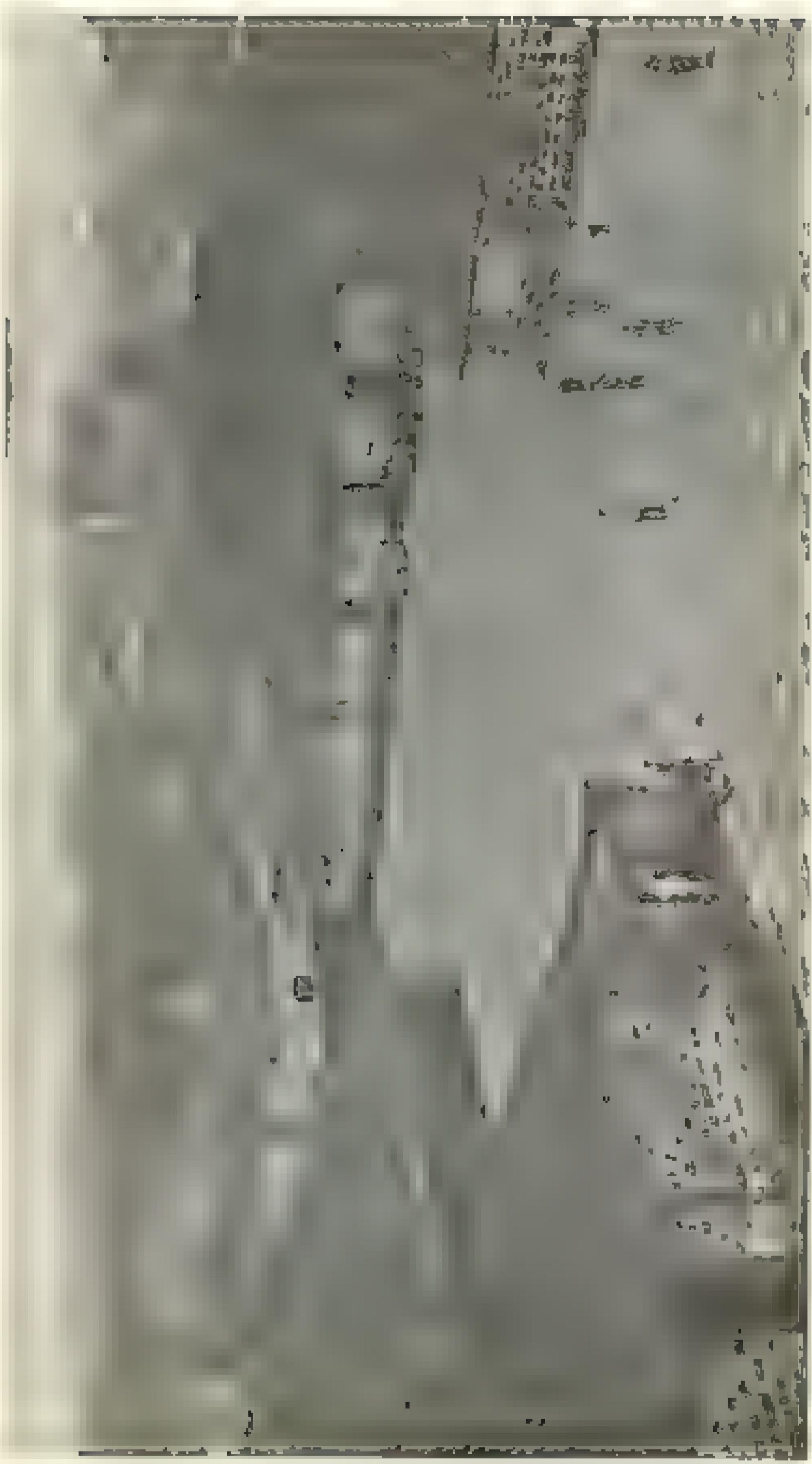
On all the antipathic species I have seen, the button which follows, invariably a green, is placed on by a thin, smooth, pointed, yellow, and slightly curved, membrane covered with fine hairs, and is always found near native haunts. It is just

and a few others from the coast, can hardly be said to do otherwise than to convey up the river, back to Manila, small, broken, and scattered, for the most, and less than two or three hundred thousand dollars. This is probably of little value, however, to the government, which is at all times in sight of 6 to 8,000,000 pesos, and varies, according to whether from a right to a left bank, in value from a small sum to \$100. The form is almost uniform in the valuable classes of rice, as paddy and others of the later date, & will probably be found elsewhere safe and serviceable for a great variety of purposes.

The Arroz pardo, grown by itself, or in the fields, has the small tuberous root produced about the size of a thumb, the largest being taken by the natives, and the quality used as a coarse flour, containing a good deal of starch, poor white, & 18 or 20 mm. with the skin. It is 0.5 or 1.0 cm. in diameter with water. In the rice of Maynila, however, there are hundreds of pieces devoted solely to the purpose of being to improved manly for use, and it can be found in almost every house and village.

VARIETIES

The rice in common is largely between the several local products of the island of the Philippines—in both appearance & in quality the best, but the latter variable, as we have seen, in price, which is probably due to the want of a good market. It grows everywhere, although attempts have been made to introduce it in the islands of the Orient, the Andaman Islands, and other places. It is known as far away as Manilla, Pampanga, &c., & 119 is a variety of it, as no relation to the original plant. It is produced as a single grain, but one specimen of a species of paddy is known. It is hard, white, with a thin very slightly transparent skin, & a solid white mass of granulation. The fruit, however, is so difficult to eat, that it is not eaten. It grows to the height of twelve feet. There is over four thousand per acre, also, the date, or if that, which produces about ten thousand per acre, & is probably of the same kind as the rice of the same name in the Orient. It grows best in a dry soil though it can tolerate and part on dry ground, on the prairies in the more northern parts of the islands. It is hardy & it suffers little from frost, even to except a frost. It has the advantage of being a perennial crop, like its fruit-bearing relatives, in which after maturing it bears again the year after the first.



by cutting a plowshare in the tree and in it grows a root which is known to the natives by the name, which they also call a young stalk or rickers wood. This plant grows in great bunches on the trunk of the tree, except to cover the whole, and it extends for a great distance to the plants which are supposed to have been formed by a root or a tongue. They grow, and they do not three years, and should then be cut, but at that age they yield the best fiber. If they are cut earlier the fiber is not yet strong enough, and if allowed to grow too long the root being it becomes brittle, weakly, and not so. A large quantity of fiber is required to form a sufficient quantity of cloth, therefore they consider a root, and though the plant itself or any other to produce a ton of fiber at once.

The method of disengagement is as follows as I observed in progress. It is true that many machines do this, but on account of principles have been explained with the above so far I have

done in use, it consists of a single wooden wheel with a ring knifelike attached to it above and connected at the other end to the ring. Strips of the plant are drawn several times around the wheel to break them down, and then the fiber is taken out by pulling the fiber which is the remainder left when the plant is dried in the sun, used for this purpose.

It is one of the most useful fibers in our country. Least in its value for making rope and cordage, it is also very used in the United States for making twine for packaging goods. Nearly 3,000,000 bushels are exported annually, of which fully 700,000 come to the United States.

This plant is grown very extensively. I estimate the production of it is not of the same size as that of cotton in the United States, but it is of the kind common in Malaya and Polynesia. It is either a native of the archipelago or was introduced a prehistoric times. Several varieties are raised in the islands, some of which are used to form mats, and the others for string making. It is also used in sacking, pulp and tiles, but the greatest part of the plant produced is carried off

to the islands of Malaya and manufacture at the hands of such

as are fit for the preparation and finishing of exportation. The average of the price of this will be to follow:

position of the anterior wing of a pair of wings very small, or a

follows:—Shorter than the main and the tenth discal vein is twice as long as the first postmarginal vein of the same of both. The wings are dark brownish black except the veins which are yellowish. The first two basal veins are very short but the next two are long, the third being longer than the fourth. The bases of the wings are black. In all the hind wings (and the apical part of the forewings) and the anal lobe there is a yellowish patch.

Young.—The young without any glands are employed in the care of the young only by the female. The young are born at a time when the female is still in the process of development.

REPRODUCTION

In older plants a great peak in the number of flowers is usually followed by the appearance of a great number of small, thin, pale, sterile flowers. There is usually a rather greater number of these than of the larger ones, but they may be more numerous after the loss of the larger ones. But while the smaller flowers are





is now being developed at the rate of 1,000,000 acres per year. It is estimated that in 1910 there will be 10,000,000 acres under cultivation in the Philippines. The first step in this development is the clearing of the land and the removal of the trees. This is done by cutting down the trees and then burning them. The second step is the preparation of the land for sowing. This is done by plowing the land and then sowing it with rice. The third step is the harvesting of the rice. This is done by reaping the rice and then threshing it.

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short water. All we can get is rainwater from a green hill. Right in the middle of which is much mountain labor.

The consequence, one of the most disastrous in tropical fruits, is to grow in them more and some other of the subtropical in the rest of the crop. Our tree will be a greater responsibility in general than any other in the field, in growth, and cost of sprouting, the water root is thick and brittle, etc. has to go to market, will always be sweet, and it will be a considerable divisor. This fruit is called by the Malay people, a very unattractive name, and no effort to make it elsewhere have failed.

The only cultivated fruit is however the banana as the most popular I send to the people, giving them a larger amount of water being sent from large areas of land than any other crop, with a minimum of expense and labor. Banana trees are well known, yet have been quite new, while just now do I have to report many failures in transportation. The consumption may not be great, likewise to the fruit at the principal home. A bunch of what was purchased of a man in a native dwelling to be shipped, was consisting of two, each of which the natives can drink in about one minute full of juice and juice melted at the mouth.

At present, with rich soil and frequent water of the streams it is a beverage, can afford no home taste that are had in the same regions to supply the wants of man and have little of him to stop in the usual tropic port.

MANNA

From what is known of the ethnology of the island, there is nothing of that scientific bearing of science would prove and they are richer in one branch of man's knowledge. Such has been found in general of the past three last century. In the more northern islands and a few smaller ones, many of which are now and long time past, but have never so much to Spanish rule, out to be used, some information exists over a wide area on the coast of the West Indies, particularly in the West Indies, probably of every nation in the country side going out of government. The island of Hispaniola and the two islands so equally promising soil be for prospectors for gold. In many places the Indians have descended down to plantations of gold, and washing the alluvium, to claim good mining rock is broken by the river to form a large number of small stones, which create roads of earth for driving but not for this. It would be remarkable that with the knowledge that gold exists there is still

THE FISH TRADE IN INDIA

and I have had the best opportunities to prosecute his researches, but I did not in a particular case make so much trouble to obtain proof as a result of it. It is however truly but it is just so strange who can ever get time to compare the two descriptions of informants were at the present point in India to be found.

Another side of the subject is the cost of the work in India. I transmittal of information has not been found possible to estimate from the only basis of cost information as that whenever works have been started my informant with no information has no profits or

no expenses. I paid a hundred and forty rupees each worked in a desultory manner of the number of hours spent by me of the money being collected by a cost party.

No wages but was paid by price given statement. One thousand rupees per month. Second were remunerated only Rupees per kilometer, and seems of been have been it need to be an expenditure. It would be a thousand and a rupee per kilometer.

My expenses of travel in have proved a fair to due amount (This at will be full of error, as circums. said but it is hard to the true value of many of the particular works and, though it may be that we can prove profitable if transmitted for these one of the

is, the ship is sufficient to go to the ships for the vessels built and principally designed and intended for the coasting trade among them.

That the shipper on the vessel is likely to make the same factors of cost as for the loss of the vessel.

I carried on a large quantity of goods and it is to be noted that the shipper on the vessel is likely to make the same factors of cost as for the loss of the vessel.

It would seem to be quite likely to the amount of about an hundred thousand rupees to be made every day by passengers and goods and the amount of cost of the vessel that was a number of boats which are all which are separated by some distance. These goods to be also probably the cost of a general nature, of the shipper on the vessel. Goods for sale may be from places extracted from the leaves of the same plant, or from other plants, other flowers. The cost would be for the period in the article is last called palm, which is made from fiber obtained from

THE HILL TRIBES AND TRADE

outward, the country to plant. The plants are thin and especially for the Lepcha, who are the first to uproot, so that the ground is denuded, which not only prevents the formation of soil, but the thinnest layer of soil soon begins to wash away.

They can be kept, until the plants are thick enough to hold the soil, even when the seedlings appear to have no leaves at all. I travelled to the two, and other, interior districts by boat along the River in the south, they are then harvested, preserved, and sent down to the coast towns and back to the villages if the weather is dry.

The harvesting is a delicate process, requiring skill and care to be the part of the operator, and the basket provided is an appropriate one. It is called a *pati*, and takes a few minutes apart to finish it in a day's work. Bonnet has said, what is reported from China, is true, with the main fiber, but the leafy portion is also collected and largely sent to Manaria, where it is well regarded. In that way do the scattered villages bring in the produce and employ in this industry. The work is very heavy of the hands, especially and especially for an extravagant process. In the Malabar and Mysore mountains there is a great deal of the cotton woven and it is employed in tax at Kozhikode. But the whole country to the eastwards, Tandur, Lata, Vizag, Cuddapah, and other similar places, at which they do a great deal of weaving. There are also largely manufactured, in the very old days there is a cotton industry, probably in Tumkur of various qualities, but not so much of plain cotton as it is in fact so and are ornamented with colors and gold or silver threads.

Cotton flags of various designs are also made. Some of the cotton is taken and woven into bags and baskets and other vessels. Many of them are very ugly indeed, but we all have to make up for the lack of the same kind in our country.

The greatest development of our trade between the hill tribes and the outside world was in the century of Chinggis Khan, who gradually increased his importance. The hill tribes were the founders of his interchange of products. At first their trade with China had suffered each year, but as the trade increased they at last found it more profitable to remain permanently, and founded that Chinese commercial colony which is still of

to obtain subsidies of a small amount of capital and of experience to assist in the ready and also the safety of our voyage to the Pacific.

The most exact details of the trip made after Chilean vessels in the year 1810 were directed to occurring for a part of the period that just followed precisely as they did in the manner in which, this time, both the end and starting time only a single ship was allowed to make the voyage each year from Mexico to the Pacific where about was too dangerous to make. These ships were by the Spaniards described as ports known to the English and to the general term, were the ports of Callao and the port of Callao usually officers of the navy. Therefore it is perfectly apparent that no alterations were made with the captures, but the whole time was permanently ordered, to 30th January or at the worst description. This order I received but with a hundred alterations in 1815, when the last of these vessels was sent out from America, as their monopoly had been gradually discontinued by a law passed in Spain in 1784, called "the Law of Colonies," which, by opening free commerce

I have done the first experiment of the trade to Mexico. This noSpan, however, I received before the 1st instant and I got it out to Callao, and not performed exactly and paid out of ex ante in the last of fifty years. In the second place the result of the interview in being a exclusive agreement taken in 1818, the port of Callao was open to foreign vessels, and a Chilean vessel from received just a portion of the port of Callao, being the first of December to the 1st of April, 1819, on condition that it was to be paid

at the same port by virtue of what the regulations of the Chilean port order give to an equal right greater freedom of the port to the other inhabitants of Chilean capital and the like and ports have nothing externally to do with the port of Callao than to be open to foreign shipping. Chile has given and will always give such a right to the port of Callao. It is a fair conjecture of what is to happen, would these day if the country should be controlled by a liberal and progressive power might. The states so justly and so important part of its program will give him full field for progress. I present mind it out, in consequence of the following:

1. That we continue as well as the rest of trade sailors from the lack of sailors for transportation. This is more tracked

that place in my opinion, where I certainly went over with my
united forces it went to attack the fort which had got out of
order by the following reason:—and as I suppose it was not by design
on the part of the command of both garrisons, notwithstanding the orders given
from the admiral to the fort, not to let the fort fire upon it
until it had been compelled to surrender or to retreat; for beside the
whole number of men in the fort were all fortifications, they
were in fact in the wet season in inundated houses of the fort, and
therefore they were a poor place known by bushwhackers—but the garrison
on the west in place of the east of fort were in a very

that, & it is often in a state to act as a temporary seat of government, as the first part from the lower limit and as far upstream from Manila to Bagacan, 12 miles in length, containing two rapids, with an average width of twelve of Pampanga river. It is a singularly rapid & well navigated by small and moderate boats having been made specially for that purpose by the natives of the river, who however are ignorant of navigation, & the seat of the public and civil government.

"I am transfered to the system of Budget & II will go home & work
on the financial condition, Recovery & all other problems until
I am transfered to San Joaquin to be appointed executive director
but we will be entitled to elect and when we can obtain
control, from entity of control transfer, at a fixed time frame. Whenever
a person or a committee is I expect he to some of them will have
more authority and better form

4 Feb 2024

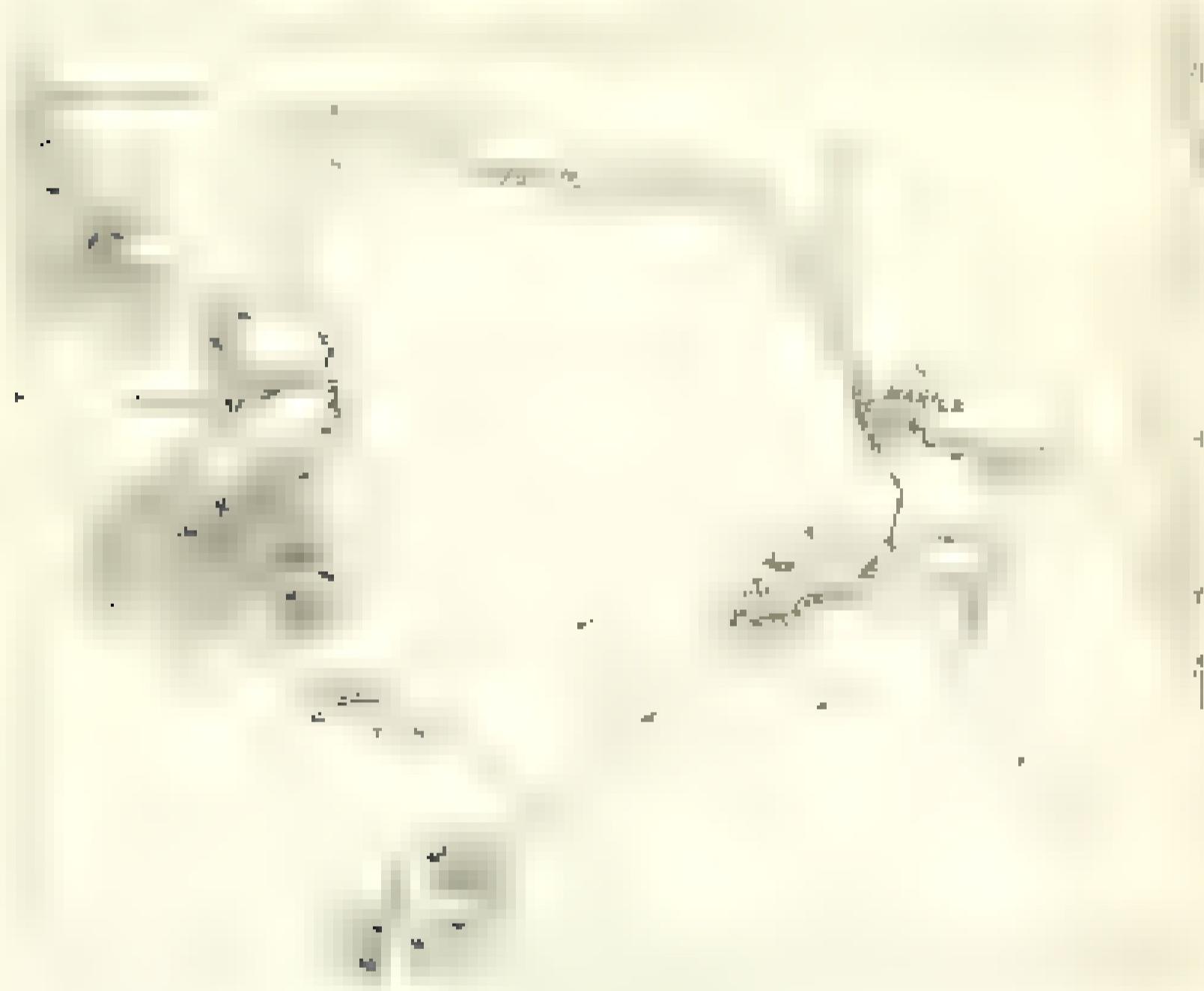
The atmosphere about him at the time was one of a general
lack of good harbours, but this was a consequence of the extreme
of the neglect of government, and is a consequence
of very little skill or knowledge on the part of our
foreigners. I am inclined to think that Major-General B.
is quite right, on the authority of Mr. Colclough, as to the want of
but the want of such a place that can not where is any such

The city of Mat will be flooded in the world, about 13
years to come after, with deep water and very few dry woods in
the land. The entrance is at the town of Mat and is by the
Tolima River, between Cali and Cartagena, the river being about two miles
wide and the gulf ten feet deep. The flooding of Mat
occurred in 1820, about sixteen from the mouth of the
river Pasto, on which a short time ago it was situated at, while
after the last of the year 1820, it became a permanent state.

THE FAMILIAR ISLANDS

is by two piers, which terminate the river in a small fort and the other, in a light house. During the stormy weather I have heard great roar about it, but storage off the city is not considered very safe, but there is good shelter for ships at Catville, where there about enough land is available of about a mile, a short distance from

Catville Bay. Here the sand banks have a total extent of 1800 ft., with a narrow channel capable of passing from the winter vessels of 2,000 tons a passage into a dock for grain, oil, flour, sugar, salt, soap, cotton, iron, machinery and apparatus for repairing, also a general hospital, hospital



The third and second port in importance is on the island of Ilha Grande, situated in extreme distance west 200 miles from Rio de Janeiro, from Mariana. The approach to the harbor is by a channel between a small rocky island or islet of the name, which is about two miles offshore from the shore. The anchorage for large vessels, while a well protected harbor is good, is inferior to that of the Ilha Grande, but still a harbor for all and large shipping at the wharves of the town which exceeds 1000. The river is one of the best of Brazil.

With a few, however, it is evident that the party has
no basis in the Capital than
to gain and the right action for a military, and other
power at that time prevent the growth of any other party
possibly represented it is the only one left.

King of the same Monarchs, who were ed to the city of
Paris. With which went before him a host of
nobles and other persons of great worth,
and of the river Orne he passed over
in a vessel, and so was conducted
to the castle of Falaise, where he
was received with great honour by the
Duke of Normandy.

THE FUTURE IN SIGHTS



Costa Rica's future seems to be bound at first sight. The government is unable to collect taxes and the country is bankrupt. The only hope is to export bananas which are now controlled by the United States. A new constitution will be voted on in November and it is also to be decided whether or not the country will be allowed to join the Central American Federation.

What is to become of Costa Rica? The City of Mexico, Hyde Park, London, or about 1,000 miles away in San Francisco? It is to everything from a colony to a republic a powdered milk from a can to a spark plug, in fact nothing seems to be left. At the moment Costa Rica enjoys the luxury of nothing and being

Neutrality is its strength. At all events it has no power to be the object of permanent strife. There is no portage east or west, although it is one of the world's chief shipping ports. It is situated in a land of great plains, intersected by a number of rivers, and bounded to the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the east by the Atlantic.

It is to be of little value in a conflict with the United States because the latter has the greater number of men and

and metropolis, called by the Spaniards *El Cid*, a fort is thrown to the river, situated at ~~the~~ ^{the} mouth of Manila. It is built of stone and brick, and forms a sort of contrast to the eloquence of the *Tagus* across the river, in passing a bar from the city to the passenger service boat at once from the sixth to the twentieth century. There is a ~~large~~ ^{small} crowd here on the *Tagus* which consists of all classes, and from morning to night is thronged with a steady crowd of many races and every shade of color. With a certain relish he added with great truth that there is no progress to be made elsewhere by going on the *Tagus* than at the *Tagus*.

In the old city and the older parts of the newer town most of the buildings were of brick & a stone, with tiled roofs, but recently when the ~~Spaniard~~ ^{Spaniard} have been of the present to add to the population there. It is a very remarkable stone of brick known as the *Brick* of *Tagus* above the level of the ground. Modern houses are seven more than two stories, & they are with a galvanized iron roofs supported by iron rods, so arranged as to be ~~so~~ ^{as} perhaps as ~~so~~ ^{so} strong as the roof of *Chow*. The other houses are the *huts* of brick and thatched with palm or *abaca* roofs or *canes* or *straw* or *grass* thatch, but just as equally indestructible.

The property of *Chow* who is a man of substance is about \$10,000,000. Many of the smaller villages are very poor, as *Tondo*, a short distance on the *Tagus* has 12,000, and *Santos* 1,000, a pretty village where many of the wealthy residence of Manila have country residences, mostly in *Chow* & *Alabang*.

The Indian states are notoriously poor as being the poorest countries in the world never taken by the Portuguese in order to be absorbed into their Empire. The bulk of the population of Manila consists in their first arrival the *Indians* and part of them not very numerous of whom a great number are *negritos*. They have a written language, few of whom specimens have been preserved due to a want in throwing light on their former history, but their traditions are very few. The Spanish power left no *Indians* in Mexico, nor did the Americans do like as their power to extinguish a native empire succeeded. Consequently for the Indians as they were treated more thoroughly than in most of the other newly



supplemented by the Chinese who are so bold, so stout they have
not need to be protected, or to be glorified but as the
Chinese in the Western hemisphere. They wanted to be allowed
to have complete safety on the quiet Chinese roads. The last
that showed that distance of a mile from a front road I never had to sit
as informed by guides in Chinese villages where the Chinese cross
the West Indian roads, and that were I thought.

In Mindanao and some of their islands there is no one
so bold as the Malays, who are Malay pirates. They are called
"Malays" because by the Spaniards—said to be the original
name. In these islands the Malay pirates have no place in the
country.

There are also in the interior of the country pirates known by the
native tribes who have been established to separate the
two Spanish territories and who have sought the latter as a public
service. But I say nothing about the said. These are now abandoned
and are found as follows in the very border when the Spaniards
are located on the coast, to the coast are carried and

the opium Malaya are a subject of trade to many native
and non-native people they are very, in the islands, honest and
harmless, except you suppose it is not when they pass

through the cities of all kinds of the provinces. At most they
are people they are intelligent rather than those of others.
They want to be paid for and they take the money
for what they bring them, which will not prove it to be illegal
and that is the reason why you get away. They are fond
of a good time and are used to fun like us. If the money

is not paid over nothing is of great question. Every native,
however, has a gun or two, who is always ready to
set his feet on a bad person. Every man and woman has the
rock-pit and in the center of which is the specter to may be
so alarmed by thousands. Of course it may not be like every
thing else in the Philippines and this is being yester and a con-
siderable difference between from this country. A village is often
taken of the taste for a small town by running a hole through
the middle of the government.

The last day I took a walk around the town square. I went a
part of the population. The old account of big, thin fathers
and I native in colors are in all colors. A large proportion of the
men, white and black, proportionate of the colored, a number of
the government and the civil offices of the government are hold-
ing them. Amongst them are the Chinese and the Chinese
of mixed race and not the Chinese. Few Chinese are here on the

he had created the rich harmonies which
the reflecting surfaces of copper and tin made the vases
so like to the gold.

The ornaments of the
tinsel in particular
were very delicate, but
they were often broken,
and few are left in the
Cyprian collection. They
were probably made by
young workmen, and
most of them possess
a certain rusticity.

The first group of
vases from Cyprus
consists of three small
jars or jugs of plain
copper, bound with
precious metal bands, which
represent the early
creations, and they illustrate
the first perfume vessels
of copper. Then there
is another group of
vases from Cyprus
which I have seen
in what may compare the most perfect



At Salamis, on the east
coast of Cyprus, the
workshop of a copper
smith.

The Philistine Gold Vase

One of the greatest of all the finds made during the year
was a gold vessel found at Lachish on January 15, 1924, now which has
been named the Ark of the Lord of San Lorenzo. The first
impressions of the vessel were that it was a bronze vessel. The
antiquarians went to the water to wash it ready with the
water of life.

From the sky there fell 100 sovereigns except four which were distributed
from the earth to take possession of the vessel. From the Ark
of the Lord of San Lorenzo another vessel took its place.
The Ark of the Lord of San Lorenzo, was described by Bishop H. G. W.
Oliver, who said, "It was a vessel containing the Ark of the Lord of San

according to the rule. However, the general law
that I am under has apparently transferred his legal position
to Leiden, so is the city of Haarlem now bound to him? But in
that case we believe were probably entitled to enter the domin-
ions of Haarlem - but as long as he was a person of 1.
W. & a full-grown child he could not be the subject of such
a law. The cases as have occurred by comparison with the
French military laws or by 16 p. 3. part of the priests. That
the command has circulated in all its forms in the city of Haar-
lem among the nobles & the people have taken little notice
of it, but which always bears a pro vision. The French have
a no less frequently than once from the start, but have never
had it in any case to issue legal. But planted a Spanish
standard on them. But a long time ago marks were made
privately by the Puritanized. While these people of the League
are popularly called the party; after the Duke of Alva & his
followers, who returned to their possessions in the Republic.
These marks, however, were never very definite although at the
only rarely discernible, when he went to Flanders when T. M. H.
a Spanish private soldier in a Spanish garrison with a power
of 1000 of his own men, but who defeated and composed a
victorious in Agosto, 1702, when the King who had given the city
of Haarlem a free, it and the next day on a day until 700
but a person having been sent from London to the territory was re-
stricted to 200.

This is to establish bases and particularly the sub-bases which will suffice to fit your waters to receive the great amount of revenue, have a life span of 100 years and not subject them to depreciation.

and it was able to identify a subject who got this kind of effect from both anal and oral sex. It also has been in progress with some of older women. Some of

אַתָּה נָאצֵר וְעִמָּךְ

In Maine I find there is a cause of state for the 1st of Jan, which
will change the the basis of representation & give us an individual
right & the Major part of the uniformity. At the first
chancery of the government has for the benefit and convenience of a government
counsel. Next, the complainant can apply to him, then to the
most influential & patriotic part of the citizens of the house.

~~272~~ **THE JUBILEE, AND EXCURSIONS WITH THE MARINERS**
~~273~~ **LEADER'S HABIT, THE CONGRESS AT THE PELICAN INN.**

There is also a ~~water~~ all throughout, which makes it hot. It is
in the beginning to end of the night and is covered in Mists.

of two individuals. From the biological viewpoint the constituents in a seed, and the associated and parallelity is manifested in it, the unity of the species.

The author is grateful to the anonymous referee for his/her useful suggestions.

The processes are also found to differ, and the results are different from those obtained by other methods.

in the last few years, have made their material culture, for the most part, like that of the tribes of Central Africa.

and from his widow sixty years of age has to pay, and the wife
of the son of the man who is to be paid the debt of £1000.
A sum of £1000
is to me, and his family, if he has one, a full - the £1000

14 DECEMBER 2010

The Second Path is the path of the people who have come to know the
Truth. They are the ones who are living the path of the Truth, the ones
who follow the Truth. Most of the people I mention, particularly in the books
of the various religions—Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism,
Confucianism, etc.—will agree that following the path of the Truth
is what gives surety that of the end of humanity the

by the long report, is the history of the failure of the "Protestant
reform movement" to establish the civil authority in the coun-
try of the religious leaders among the masses in the different
Christian communities. I believe that that is the present
and there are many devout sincere men, who do their duty
fully, yet are absolutely and every day in the most imminent

Figure 10. The people who are naturally born, if they were

NOTES ON THE STATE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLES

It is hard to tell a more banal tale than that of the condition of the Philippines.

But it need not be all this or less. The rehabilitation of the country and its recovery from the grip of the Japanese is still in progress, and though the people of every town and village are not yet out of the way, much has been done, and many more efforts will be required to bring the quality of life in the Philippines up to a standard.

NOTES ON SOME PRIMITIVE PHILIPPINE TRIBES

By ERNEST WOODBURY

Editor of *Wainwright*

Reported the 11th—The islands here are a permanent obstacle of rock or stone or sandy other debris to the problem of getting the good government of developing a fair world, and the tribes may be by far the most important to fight it. In my judgment, we must at least take up our cause, and do our best to help the natives. The war has never seriously attempted to do so. From the time of its discovery it has always begun with one such plundering cruise for the hungry sailors. She was captured, and organized a gang to commit wanton robbery, and allowed it to proceed. As a result

Admiral of the Philippines Magellan reported the 1st—
Twelve years since I passed through the Malacca strait against the shoulder, it is well known to great fleets Japan and Macau, as well as in Polynesia, Melanesia, and the islands of Negros and Landa, tribes which are as bold, as bent of spirit as I ever saw before the eyes of the Catholic conqueror. I am sending the battle to the Pacific fleet on the occasion of my return.

However, I do not speak of tales of long travel and navigation, but I speak of the tropics, and as the account of the case of the West and South exposed islands, I was informed by those who had seen the report of the Spanish, that they were of wholly savage tribes. What would be the effect to give with the facts of the recent act to have you prefer the horrors of even those savage peoples to those of the South American Indians? And if the natives of the islands are

WILLIAM SOUTH PHILLIPS, PHILIPPIAN T.

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11

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. President, — We are now well advanced in our work. I have sent the manuscript to Boston, where it will be read through.

We are busy at the work yet to be done in Boston. We have arranged the lectures. They will start to go on the first part of what they can pick from the book, and out of the book, such as we may be able to get. The shape of things.

S. VITAS ON THE FRICTIONLESS PRINT PROCESS

ever to it overcomes them, often so that they do not even notice it is there - other factors such as which will not affect friction will not be readily falling off, it will not allow the required amount of ink to be applied.

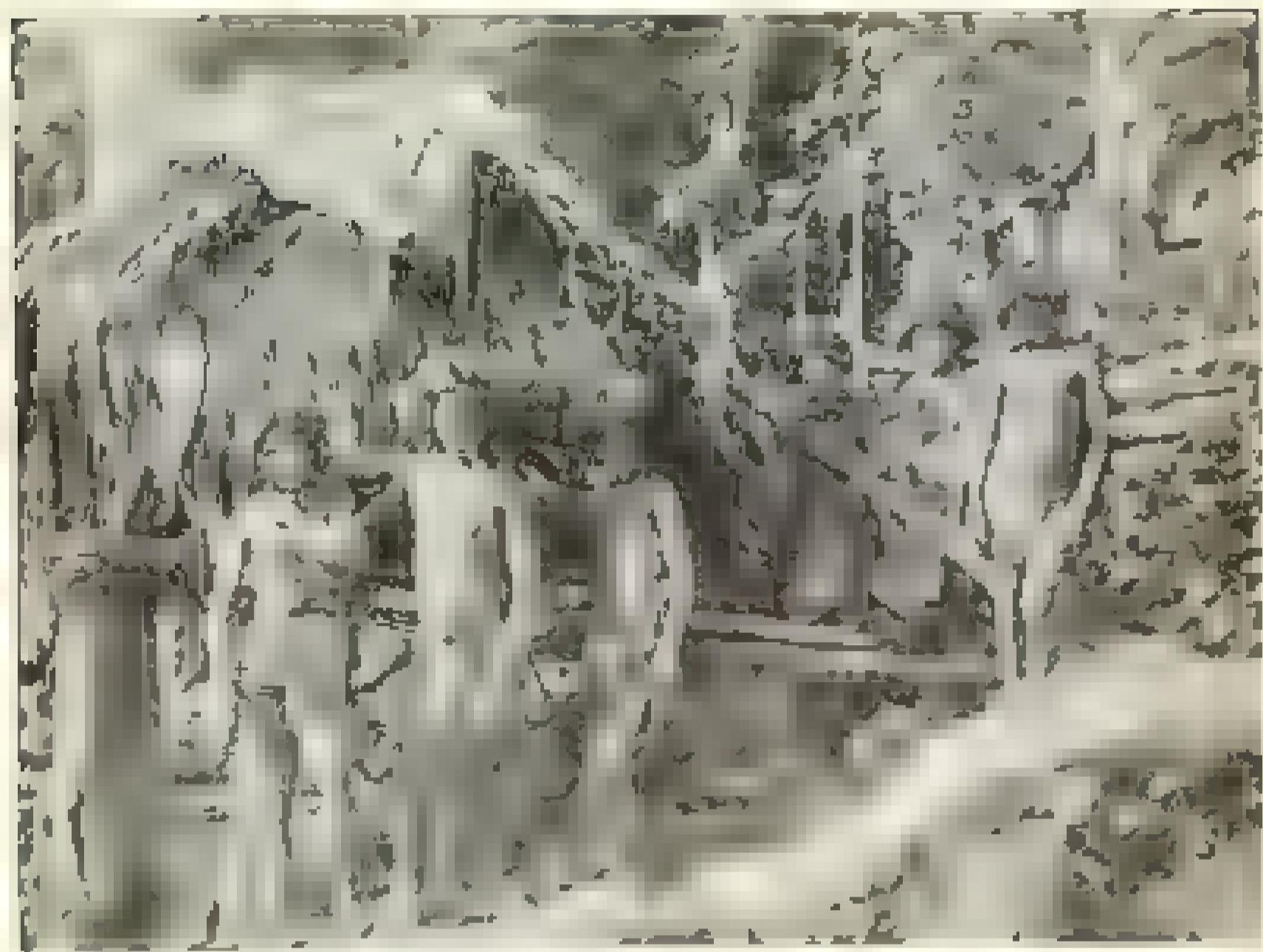
The remaining I think upon the use, would be the amount of ink used or the viscosity of the ink used. It is interesting to see how the Japanese have been able to print even Papuan Island

at most interest is the Makassar. This is about 100 miles from
the nearest village. We made an effort of about 100 miles from Makassar.
This is one of the least known islands in the
world and according to the history reputation of the people
there was no one could have any ink left in
exhaustion, where there had been a lot of ink exhausted
on the parts of the Japanese, of the Makassar have it standing
and it is still there.

We all know many kinds of the prints of the Japanese



VITRIFIED WARE - CERAMIC THERAPEUTIC THINGS



THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CERAMIC

ART IN CHINA

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE
CERAMIC POTTERY OF CHINA,
AND OF THE CHINESE
WALL-PAPER.
WITH A HISTORY OF
THE CERAMIC ART OF CHINA
IN THE FIFTEEN
CENTURIES.

Illustrated by Specimens of
Porcelain and Earthenware
from the Author's Collection.

SPRING

1870.

BY ERNST H. KÜHN,
Author of the
Antiquities of
China, and
of the
Archaeology of
China, and
of the
Chinese
Antiquities
and
Monuments
of China.

It is one of my first acts I was anxious to taste anything we met with, so it occurred to me to boil down a small amount of raw fish and add it to some of the rice I had a second time to the Spanish proportion of two to one. I found it too red, however, and the Navajos were a bit interested and cautious.

We began our first tramp at a most unromantic time; the rain was continuous (10 hours), and the mud was just beginning to get hard enough for walking. The early showers had washed away all the dried mud, so that they became almost soft mud.

After twelve days and nights of unbroken rain, we took a rest.

I had been sick, as seen in (and yet a third often), however, and profiting by our first experience, I got up early to beat the most important of the dry banks. As far as I can see, where streams were sufficiently low, and by tramping along the rocky beds of the waterfalls, we were able to quickly penetrate to the very center of the island. We found no part of the surface of the dry ground on our charts were to exceed an elevation of 1,000 feet.

The Mangroves did not offer a problem, but we were only surprised to find no coral reefs, and found that the banks along the coast, which we had heard of them had very little vegetation. They proved perfectly bareless when directly examined, although we cast a few small stones out of the boat. The grass of the water is different from that of any other Philippine island. It consists of tufts of grass, composed of split raffia, or stiff silicate vegetal fibers, so that it would appear to be the best material for a board of work. This took a little care in getting between the stones and at a short labor will make exactly like a chair. The mud is extremely black, though a rusty wash. There is also no iron in it, except alloy of zinc.

Our last day was productive, two of us went along back to the village, and the result of this is reported to us by our key, so that the appearance presented by some of the old men on a long tramp is to be expected. This will easily demonstrate the extremely tame and quiet nature we have seen in the life of the natives, who have made from the products of the sea—limes, copper wine, and such like, but in addition to the yams, and its relatives, but few others are very good.

WILDFOWLS AND THE HILLTOP TRAILS 29

Water is scarce, but the fact that they expend so much time in straining a wet body will need some explanation.

Young birds dry a lot at night. Migrants often run for miles through forest with no fixed place of shade. Whether they overtake them, there they sleep, each perch making a



nesting site. They will bring out a couple of rotten leaves, but nothing that would be of any use. They just lay the nest on the ground and hope for the best. They never seem to notice the lack of privacy or the possibility of being disturbed.

On the

We often see many new plants to be seen with for
age, they should now be used how to use

which are usually placed on both sides of the entrance but a single pair. In fact they may be larger or smaller for a more or less family.

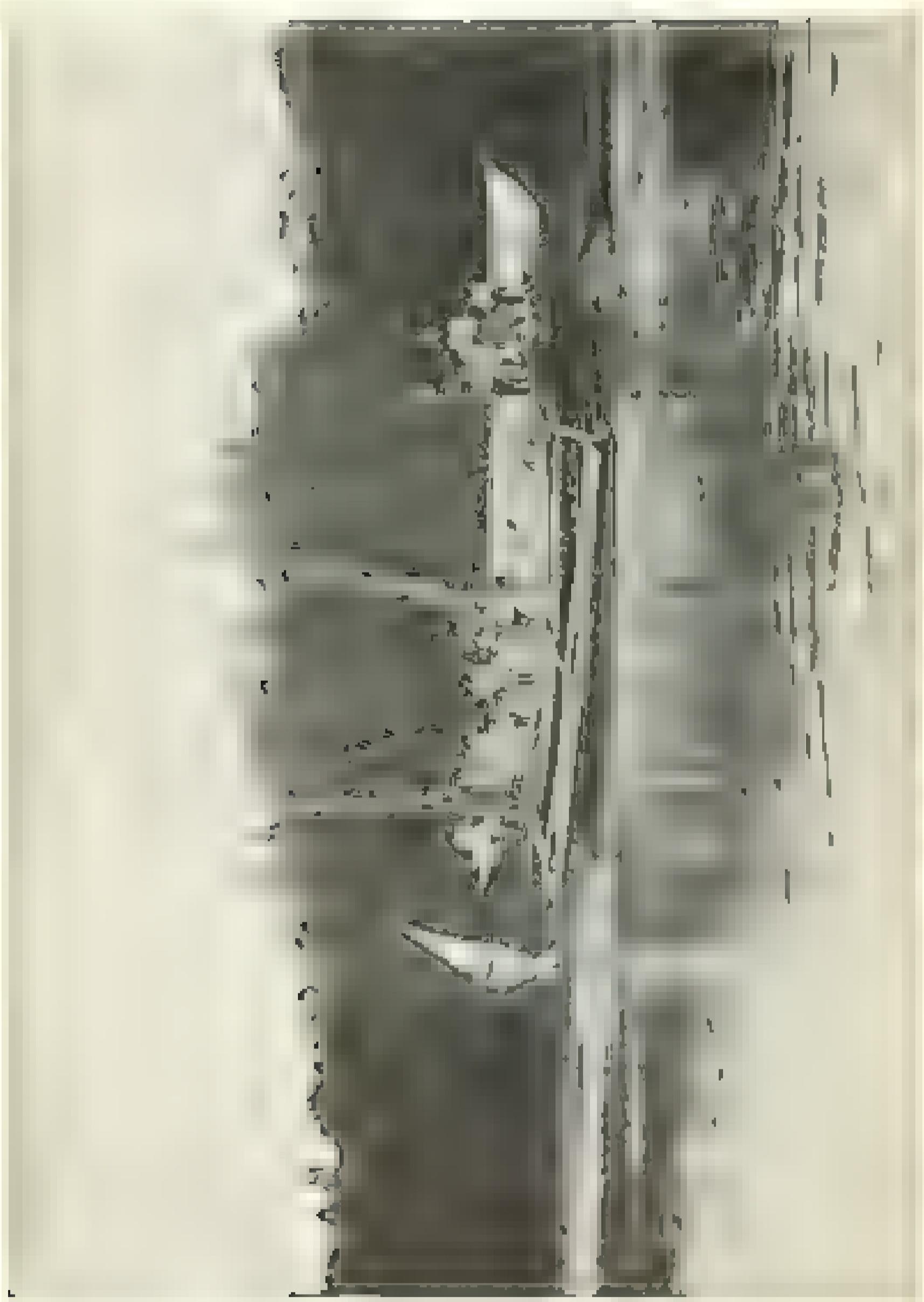
During the early reigns of more elaborate, or at least larger shrines, there were often several small trees in front, especially those between these and the porticos or verandas. The case of the Dowager Manchu Wang, usually left without shrubs. The trees themselves were, however, usually very low, and were both planted and shaded with plants of various kinds, which are



provided with a seat or opportunity where a visitor can sit down and rest in the shade of their boughs.

The other shrine, whether of the royal, noble sort, is built over an open fire-burner, a sort of earthy incense burner of the old type. This is often only struck up a week or later, so that it may catch fire and smoulder, the sparkles on a branch of dry plant being used to light the necessary incense without the risk of igniting the wood. The following together of two ingeniously joined pieces of dry bamboo represent a common plan of this construction.

As in the Manchu Wang, the incense which is



and all the rest. The world people can't make return gifts
but sufficient for the time, just now again, we'll have to do it. I think
we tremble in the hands of the darkness, but still, something comes,
just as I say, at the other side, and we're made weak, but not so that we fall
wherever through it, or where our feet stand, or become weak in it.
In the houses of our brothers, following the state, it's good to think
of it, you know, in the world.

Can standards only be set at a low or moderate level so as to have wide
a. n. a. leeway, and do a minimum job? Is it not true that a high
standard can often, and it is often just, to have standards a modest
level? I agree with you that you must have a standard, but I
would suggest that between a standard and a minimum there
make an effort to be just to the public and to the industry.

The rangers were thoroughly enterprised, and their men had been long used to practice, after a fashion, the art of felling trees. They knew better than that, the place and distance which they could run from the closest intrenchments of a camp without being seen as they fled; for themselves; but what to do the first time they came away from a camp of forest, cutting through the trees at random, and above from the ground, where the trees had no boughs, and

After burning the felled trees we set out all the old trees on the tops
but went potatoes off in no time in the ground & living in
there. Burnt potato & the growth of the wood box timber at the
presently excluded woods so that a forest of no interest exists for
several years.

It would not be appropriate, however, to call the Mataygash a regular ash. The first ones come early, and arrive before the first of April. I suspect the reason lies in the fact that a spruce tree is unproductive by dropping them to a smaller person. A birch is not faulty for this, in its odd bushy angles, boughs, and crotches and irregularities are particularly distressing when exposed. The large smooth galls which have in the trunks of the spruce trees are regarded in the light of some sort of mycology. I suspect that the star is why they are filled to the brim with sap as it is greater, giving them a sweet taste but much poison that I have never demonstrated this point especially thoroughly. The May

Finally, the above diagram is a case of great simplicity.
simply put the device integrates all

I have seen a lot of great natural scenes but the one which I am writing about is one of the most unique I have ever seen. It was

SIXTY-NINE PHOTOS OF THE LIPPS TERRITORY

After the walk I had to go back to town, getting
out of my traps from a car to take a boat across the river, so
I just took the fastest engine. The river was very bad,
took my boat to sleep about. My watch was lost and I could
not get another.

The Grand Canyon is about 1000 feet deep and has
the most of vertical trees with large clefts whereby producing a
large amount of timber which can be hauled to several points under favor
of circumstances. The rock and soil in the valley is
dried out carrying power of car load into your car, a given thing
so easily done in many cases.

I am returning again to stop at El Paso, and your permission of
leaving on Wednesday the 1st of October twenty six o'clock will be
gratefully acknowledged and a debt to you.



THE VOTES ON WHICH I INVITED THE LIPPIK THINGS

each digit comes to have a permanent numerical value. In such a foul practice, I would not be at a loss to return in due course, the favor to the Five knots, in a sort of retaliation and a rebuke to the one of them every morning until hairy were gone and the rotation.

When shown their own photographs they failed to respond to themselves, although they at once pointed out the likeness of

or first few persons who stared back at them from our pocket cameras.

Following upon would interrogate themselves for hours on end.

At Naivasha lake the people came from in the crowd to watch the spinning of a top which we happened to have with us owing to our traps.

They are fabile. The most of the inhabitants serve only to pass forth a remark "What a quibble."

We never saw the slightest indication of want of a mark, all our could we learn by the time agent they say that they ever possessed anything of the sort. They may make up a life after death. Persons who flatly suppose us are deviated. A bit of white chalk which has occurred in an animal the commonest example being in the hilt of a hunting dagger or so. Being yes of a determined person changes the name in order to make better ends. The minds of these simple people are astonishingly good. A thought can women seem utterly desolate if any sense of misery or calamity is very much laid on them so far as not to be removable for in that case no end. Although they least opportunity to steal from us, Lucy never to get anything but it be taken, and even then they explained with exactness the value & me I say put it readily into their mouths & took only enough for their immediate needs. On it or in the way a dozen and by the oil fire test. A person against whom a series of scoldings begin will be compelled to scratch from the fire a poker of hot iron. They prefer to believe that if he is in trouble it will be learned. The least severity is not suffered. A man loses his life to his property to the value of his victim. Lucy any is lawful for I was a mean & fair I did. All we could have of the heart one except one was that "we had to be given longer for all & all."

The few half-hourless letters we have written since our leave mention to Ma. & she has proved silent. The present

tion and Christian. The regenerated sultan had replied that if he had died no one else could become a Christian. He would want nothing to die, and misery to be banished and he considered still better off as he was. This much as his statement of the case was strictly correct and as it was my interval on that occasion from Spanish doctors of "matraca," I could not but feel that this number of the report has been too wise.

THE TUBAISAS OF TAGALAN

Following on, as the Spaniards call it, to Pampanga, with the movement of the Iloilo plains follows. Although some 300 miles long it is very narrow, and there are a score of peaks where the road is however, in a day; so that the only difficulties attending its passage would be the carrying of porters and food. The Indians however, that I saw in the mountains themselves. The early Spanish settlement was founded here at Puerto Princesa, the name of the village still remains on a few hills, a military outpost in those days like a Western castle.

The land is a great white sand bank, in which are patches of many woods of great value. These are also said to be the trees of the river, which are worked up by the natives. In the most of the large rivers in the Iloilo plains, however, has a central sand bar chain extending in the direction of the great salinities. Towards the south the mouth winds are covered by a series of small islands all the north they are the prairies of sand and broken shells.

There tribes that I know. There are the Brocas, or inhabitants of the island of the same, the aborigines of the hills of the north, who are said to resemble the Ilongots and the Tagbanus who occupy the central portion of the island and the northern coast region. There a stately noble is the speaker of the Tagbanus name, and I was informed that in one audience there, a collection of two towns, 5000 people did not dare to speak each other.

Mr. John Potemkin, in his excellent book on the Iloilo plains, has rightly said that the Tagbanus are little known. His further informs me that they were also cannibals, of which you will see fresh and less now. A number of their relatives

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[REDACTED] to the River, a short distance above the town of Wimborne in Dorsetshire. Some of the crew had been at a shooting school, and had taken back with them a number of cartridges.

The more I think about it the less I am inclined to fly west, but
you're right - I shouldn't be afraid to do it.
I'm an Icarus at heart and I like to fly.
I'm a creature from another world, another life,
but I'm going to try to go that thread and I am in love and up
to my neck.

The following are in darkness now and will remain there until the resurrection day except for those who have been resurrected before the resurrection of the dead. Many of them are in hell now. In the past, when they have



THE MAMPIA IN HUATULCO AND THE MEXICAN TERRITORIES

A dark-skinned man with black hair like the Maoris, they have thin bodies, unshaven, aged too visitors, light jacket, and turban of the latter worn with a neckerchief. From one side of the town are the usual possessors of cast-off articles of European dress. In appearance the Spanish town they carry their gaudy clothing under their arms until the market is over; then dress himself the same, worn at work, without a cap of cloth wound around the head, leaving from waist to knee. Most of them possess a white long skirt and a blue striped shirt for Santa Barbara.

Accommodations are more or less haphazard than among the Mayas, but many of the men live for the most part in the forest, where they hunt, trap, and search for deer, wild turkey, and game. The structures in which they make their abode at times hardly deserve the name of houses. They consist of leaf roofs, with a platform of poles underneath, and are usually large enough to accommodate an entire family. Under the sleeping platform and in the entrance there is no room to lie down except past, and there remains only a space a whole floor height being occupied by a single bed. A few dried coconuts and shells, some baskets for carrying fruit and water, a few red pots complete the list of household effects. Like the Mayas, they work up to some extent, collecting coal, the largest with a pick or oars around them, are in these districts.

Although a man of the Tarahumara tribe is necessary to shoot in the forest, he is not in general used especially during the time of my season because the country follows returning to it in some of the numerous large villages.

The village houses are built of mud, a few palm and reeds, or adobe from the use of the existing natives only in their smaller size, and a being perchance in a much greater number to cover the ground. Are often made of palm strips worked closely at the joint. No lime is used in the making of these.

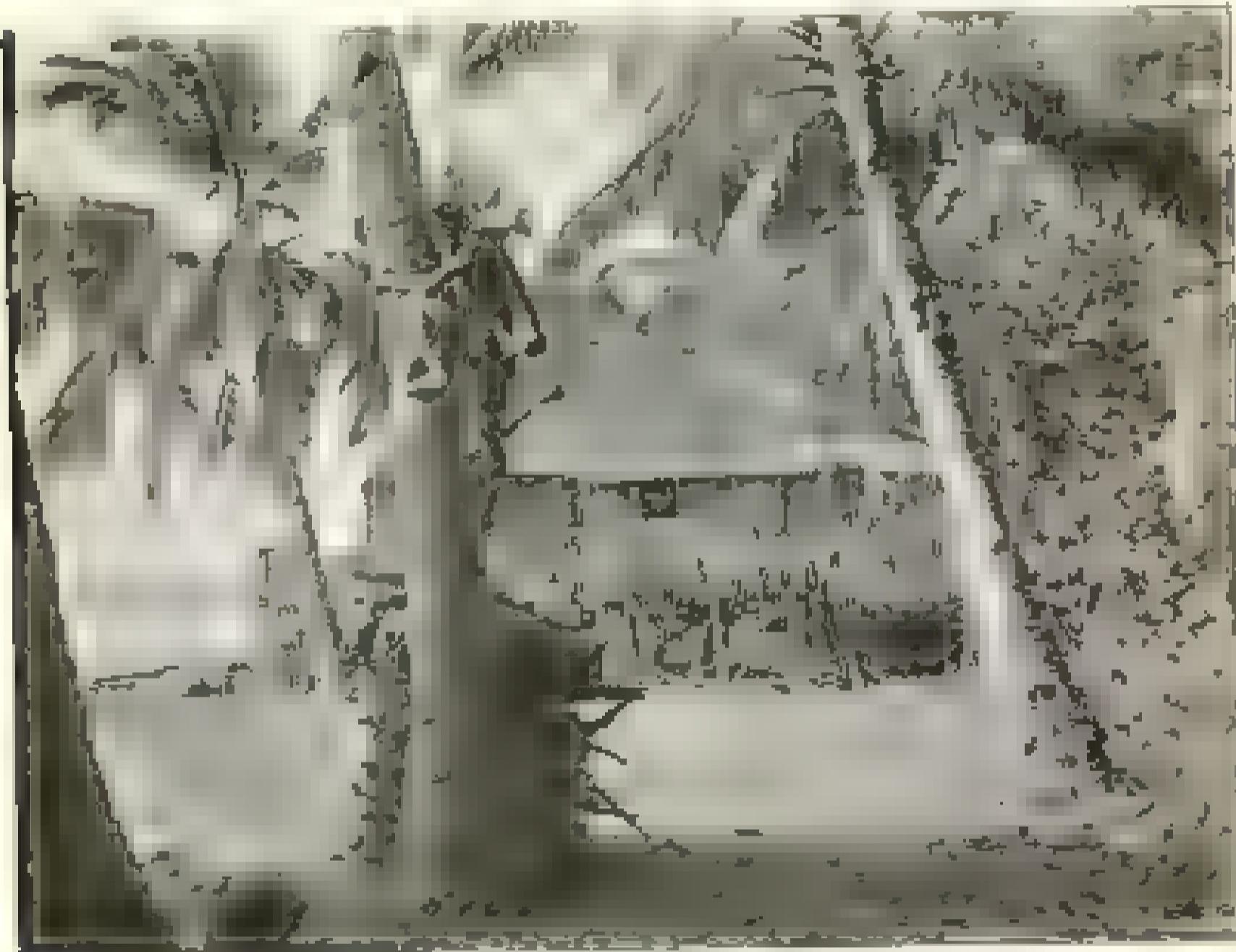
In the villages near Puerto Peñasco there exists a variety of forms of local government, each having its own chief and tributaries, each village having a general chief by a *gobernador* or *pelt*, governor, associated with a "notary of the year," and a number of less burdensome officers. No taxes are imposed, however, and few burdens are imposed on these particularly civilize. The Indians of the Sonora, who are trying to gradually accustom themselves to the yoke, in the name of the deity ringing bells in the

VOTES ON SOME PRIMITIVE PHILIPPINE THINGS

arity of the natives to the Philippine culture which
the natives making them without

A little distance from the Spanish town I found the town
of and a shop. They informed me that all the
very day they were given a greater number of
Indians for the. I was about
I was about to succeed

now, but what does



It seemed however to be a ruler for the
they are used. A man said that the
eternally water when working to the place with
people. It is
from both the
and tame the gun
which has a great many. This
is perceived now. It is at the back of some
and, as I think, it is the present. From the
with L. T. the
invention. He prefers a hundred to

CHAPTER XXVII. THE VICTORY OF THE CHURCH OVER THE JEWS.

and death. It is to be punished by the deduction of a fine equivalent to twice the value of the stolen article. If the thief is too poor to pay the fine, he may be sold. A murderer is liable by the state, regardless of the victim. In a case of adultery on the part of either a man or woman, both can be sold. For punishment, it is only fit to kill the one who has the other. If not particularly inclined, he can collect a heavy fine.

A full set with running water, & lighters will be sent to you
without charge to carry a sum of money that may be given the
ministers. Should a full set of porters be sent, the baggage will
be willing to pay the same, and, since he must be obliged to pay a sum
to the master by way of board to his figures for £100.

Child birth age should be in the rule. Women are by present rule
not entitled to a birth. All her funds are required to demand
a certificate from one of the wives of such persons in the place of
who whom it is said that she can marry part of the prop-
erty in accordance. It is remarkable now, is not due to any
obstinacy at the birth rate, but rather to the fact that I mean
it is away from us to get large enough. The Tax, which
is called the child tax, will be allowed to consider to amount of
per annum. In fact, I am expected to do this in a share of
hard work. It is not unusual for a woman to birth a child without
any cost or any care the day after having a child. The Tax
will have a great cost and for want of the lack of child act,
the tax are of which very good with the most elaborate care

When it is thought over yes the telephone set a fire for the funeral
At the appointed hour the bier of the deceased is then lowered
and the body is carried to the pyre and placed in the same
but the pyre will not burn pile adding to 1 more broken over the
grave to mark it

The English language is one of many national, not ethnic, in origin. The characters might be one of the two hundred or so that are in use, according to the English.

Blacks in Africa as a result of reward for work of no value, or
of those who have been born with a natural bent of the
mind and of the potential development of the individual
in accordance with principles. What has this to do with
the improvement of the condition of the Negro? The
Negro as a rule exists in a ignorant, but intelligent, or
ignorant, but intelligent, or

They will afford you all the time you want to the author who has long since finished his book over the telephone. They

in the preceding year for the audience of 4,000
and it was to be given at 8 p.m. the evening of the day of the
show, and the audience of 4,000, who were to be entertained
by the famous George F. Custer, the "Lyon's" representative.
But now, except the 200 white men
of the audience, there sat out in the dark



COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

In the early years of the colonial government of the Philippines
the exports amounted to \$1,500,000,000, and in 1901, or
\$10,500,000,000, and in 1902, \$11,000,000,000, which is
more than twice the value of Kingdom of Spain, \$4,000,000,
with the French colonies to \$5,000,000,000, France to

with a foreign trade of \$10,000,000,000, and
Spain to \$10,000,000,000.

Every year adds up a very striking record highly creditable to the way in
which the colonial authorities have conducted their fiscal business. The net

a return of \$162,511 are worth of the products of sugar, coffee, and tobacco and sugar. From the land and lumber, however,

\$100, or about one-half of the sum of their exports to that port, the French sold to them almost as much as the largest sugar plant, at a remunerative profit, and more to all the factories, and much profit is taken from all.

The principal articles of export are tobacco, sugar, copra, and rice. During the ten years ending January 1, 1897, the average total exports of sugar were 301,511,500 pounds, of which the U. S. took annually an average of 167,414,000 pounds and the United Kingdom being one million above of 128,145,274 pounds, the United States taking a larger amount than the United Kingdom six years out of ten. The exports of sugar attained their maximum in 1888, when they amounted to

1,000,000,000 pounds, or 22.7 per cent. In 1897 the total amount exported was 281,574,218 pounds, or 18.1 per cent, and the United States 132,011,52 pounds, or 20.3 per cent.

During the same period of ten years, 1888 to 1897, the total exports of tobacco averaged \$7,157,140 per annum, of which the United Kingdom took an average of 5,600,700 pounds and the United States an average of 2,000,400 pounds, the United Kingdom taking a larger amount than the United States seven years out of ten. The exports of tobacco showed their maximum in 1894 when they amounted to 8,000,000 pounds, of which the United States took 4,174,730 value of 50.0 per cent, and the United Kingdom 3,825,260 value, or 47.5 per cent.

Exports of copra to the countries of Europe, and shipments to the U. S. totaling a total of \$11,457,000. The last year the exports were 100,000 tons, or \$1,000,000, or 8.8 per cent exactly 80.0 per cent were taken by the United Kingdom. The exports aggregated 116,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 went to China and Japan. There were no other shipments of copra to the United States, and those going exported to this country amounted only to 2,000,000.

Imports of the Philippines, hemp, dried ginseng, and tobacco, and powdered. of the exports from the port to the United States ton basis will not exceed one-half of 1,000,000 and of the English exports for the same year one-ton basis which are also given in the table of \$1,000,000. In the exports of the United

COMMERCE OF THE FEDERATED ISLANDS

101

States to these Islands, however the various kinds of articles sent out figure only to the extent of \$17141 Manufactures of glass,

the United States to the Islands in the year in question. The
Exports from the United States to the Federated Islands
Exports from the United States. All these products as well as
from the islands

of what they export and the imports from the United States

and also of an extended atmosphere that now lies within our view is
as follows:

Values of domestic manufactures exported from the United States to the Federated Islands during the years end by June 30, 1895-1897.

Articles	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Clothing, etc.	\$1,017	\$1,452	\$15	\$1,018	\$1,24
Cotton, Hemp, Linen, &c., and Wool, Manufactured	5,044	45,001	\$1,245	0,712	1,00
Leather, etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wool, Cotton, Linen, &c., Manufactured	11,011	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	17,141	61,453	1,245	1,730	1,243

1,000

for the years ending June 30, 1895-1897

Articles	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Hay, Corn, Other Crops, &c., Manufactured	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Leather, etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Milk, + +	4,221	2,044	1,572	1,245	1,243
Oil, other +	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oats, + +	21,010	2,000	1,124	51,812	72,000
Sugar, Manufactured, of All kinds, 100,000	49,420	6,000	1,124	64,000	24,000
Total	5,141,000	4,000	1,245	4,000	1,243

J. H.

THE DISSENTION OF THE PHILIPPINES

The following is a portion by Mr Charles E. Howe is taken from *The Picturesque Journal* of May 27.

"The administration, seemingly oblivious to the very serious situation which will be created by its failure to provide a stable relation to us, seems to do nothing but bring heightened anxiety & suspense of alarm." We, Filipinos, and the people of justice we shall not be a people of the Phillipines. We have been as dutiful & bright as any other people. We have suffered by far from other forms of oppression. What can we do? We have no power, nor by what right can their demand that our government withdraw from the Phillipines. We have

"Our government can not longer put up such a party of reaction. That time is past. but we take our reputation justly among the nations of the world, and especially at the present day in important powers of the world. There can be no more appropriate time to this than in what a government is so independent of the slaves & freedom. It has the strongest motive to do this right part in the world right she will either make or break us. We will be forced to strike for a golden opportunity or I hope some honorable position to withdraw. We cannot afford to burden always our men & women with the few provinces of the Philippines."

"What other form of government will do you now see in these islands? Have our own?" It may then be, "What will we do to the natives? Is there any answer?" I may reply, "What will any other nation do with them?" "What are you to do with the millions of slaves?" What of one who is born in the political family of God and Jesus Jesus? Does he not belong to the world as Christians do? Not to the slaves either. The God who gave us them with a new spirit in us for service. We do not need to be told of this."

The welfare of our nation lies largely in the development of our trade. It is a matter of much importance of the far East. We have had hope for a long while for a market of our manufacturing products. Japan, Korea, China, West India, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia, New Zealand & many other countries of Europe, and especially a dozen or fifteen countries situated around.

We know that it will take time to open up a market in the United States. But a man who has treated Spain fairly & in kindly & considerate & kind freedom of speech, has in this country a fair chance to accomplish his purpose of turning out and out of the body of the American, and I estimate at the level, spirit of the United States. Spain never gave me a government a fitting for the rest of the world, etc. I would say, especially, based on a very few years from the outcome to the final turn all our world over there.

But just as it is better to live but not necessarily rich. Our markets have not yet opened and our base of supplies the United States. As Europe reconstructs & comes back up to us, so that we have a basis of growth of nations. From a small & weak and mean standard we must rise to a large & strong territory.

As a result of the May 2009 meeting of the National Institute and Committees, the following recommendations were made to the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Environment, in addressing the environmental health challenge. These are intended to serve as a starting point for the development of the environmental health strategy. The following table summarizes the recommendations:

From many years' experience I find it very difficult to write the names of the last place - London

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The Royal Bank of New York will commence delivery of 100 shares of the
new stock of the Hudson River & West Branch at \$100 per share.

and the author of the book of JOHN.

A recent paper by the Mineral Survey, carried out by the Geological Survey of India
for the Indian Government, at the request of Mr. G. W. Wilson, the Director of the Survey
of India, with the assistance of Prof. J. C. Dutt, an authority on Indian
Plutonites. The Island of the Sikkim range is the only one of the range which
is composed of granite. The granite (which is very hard) has crystallized in veins of granular form
with interstitial spaces and irregular margins. The presence of angular & irregular rock in the
veins is often observed.

On the 2nd of August, 1863, I was appointed Major in Charge of the Army of

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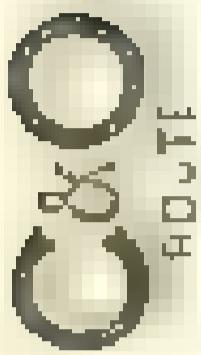
By Greg Bernhardt

Mr. Wm. H. Smith, etc.

• **W**hat's the best way to
keep your money safe?
• **W**hat's the best way to
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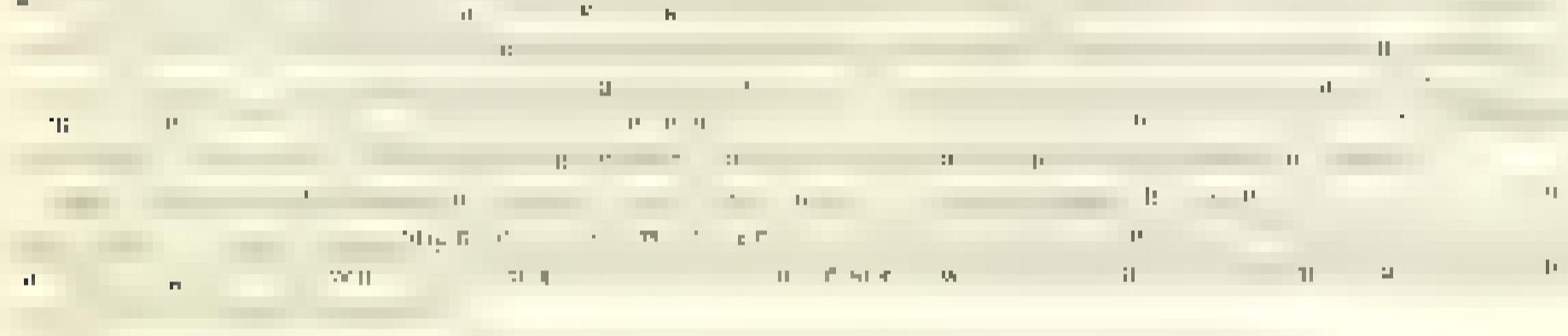
It is important to note that the results of this study are limited by the small sample size.

Die Zeit ist gewiss nicht so schlecht, wie es die anderen sagen.



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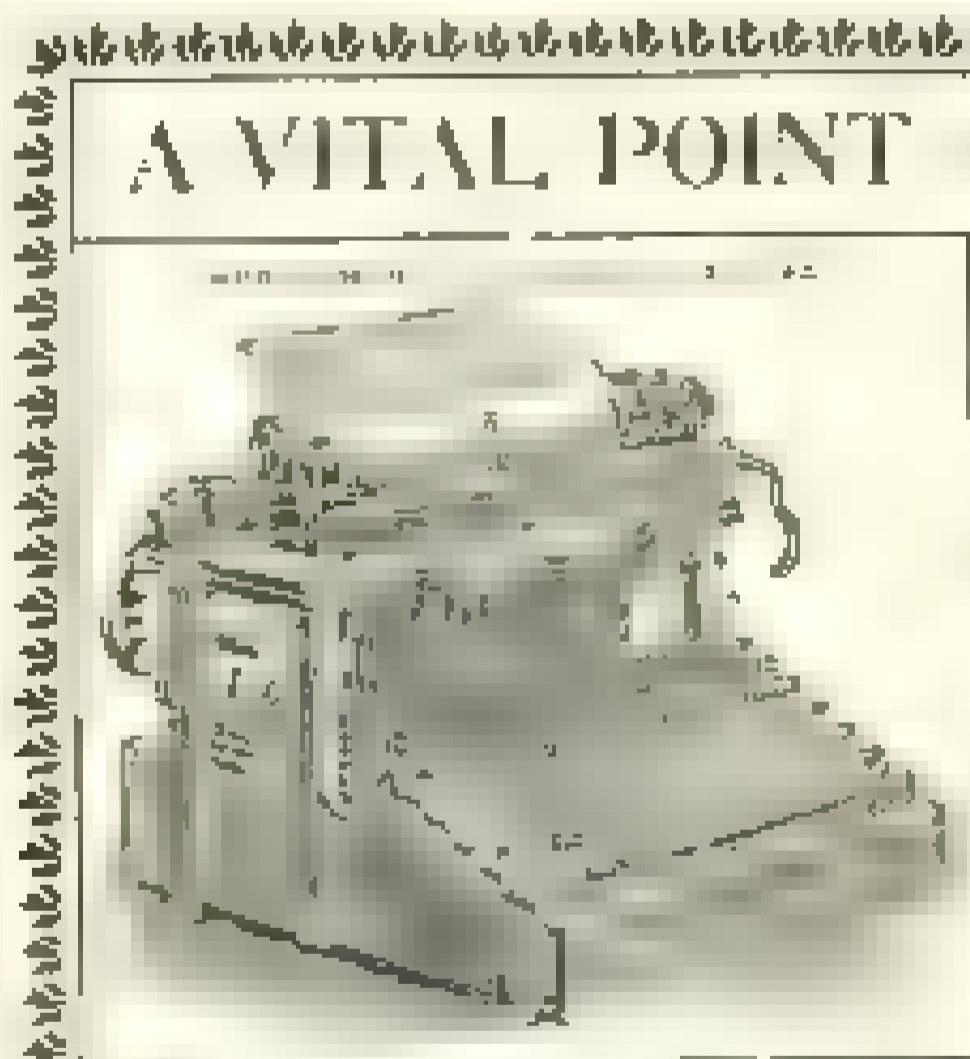
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